

Axial Anomaly and Transition Formfactors

Oleg Teryaev*

Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, JINR, Dubna 141980, Russia

E-mail: teryaev@theor.jinr.ru

Yaroslav Klopot[†]

Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, JINR, Dubna 141980, Russia

E-mail: klopot@theor.jinr.ru

Armen Oganesian

Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow 117218, Russia

E-mail: armen@itep.ru

We study photon-meson transition formfactors of light mesons in the kinematics, where one photon is real and other is virtual. Dispersive approach to axial anomaly leads to the anomaly sum rule. The absence of corrections to it allows us to get the relation between possible corrections to continuum and to lower states within QCD method which does not rely on factorization hypothesis. We show, relying on the recent data of the BaBar Collaboration, that the relative correction to continuum is quite small, and small correction to continuum can dramatically change the pion formfactor. The same effect for η meson is shown to be less pronounced.

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*Speaker.

[†]On leave from Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kiev, Ukraine

1. Introduction

Theoretical study of the photon-meson transition formfactor has a long history and have yielded several important results. It is well known, that the transition formfactor of the pion $F_{\pi\gamma}(k^2, q^2)$ into two *real* photons ($k^2 = 0, q^2 = 0$) is governed by axial anomaly [1]: $F_{\pi\gamma}(0, 0) = 1/(2\sqrt{2}\pi^2 f_\pi)$, $f_\pi = 130.7 \text{ MeV}$. On the other hand, in the kinematical region where one photon is real ($k^2 = 0$) and other is virtual ($q^2 = -Q^2 < 0$), factorization approach to perturbative quantum chromodynamics (pQCD) for exclusive process in the leading order in the strong coupling constant predicts [2, 3]: $F_{\pi\gamma}(Q^2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}f_\pi}{3Q^2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{\varphi_\pi(x, Q^2)}{x} + \mathcal{O}(1/Q^4)$, where $\varphi_\pi(x)$ is a pion distribution amplitude (DA). The pion DA depends on the renormalization scale and at large Q^2 asymptotically acquires form $\varphi_\pi^{\text{asympt}}(x) = 6x(1-x)$. This leads to asymptotic behaviour for the pion transition formfactor at $Q^2 \rightarrow \infty$:

$$F_{\pi\gamma}^{\text{asympt}}(Q^2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}f_\pi}{Q^2} + \mathcal{O}(1/Q^4). \quad (1.1)$$

Recent measurements of $F_{\pi\gamma}(Q^2)$ at $4 < Q^2 < 40 \text{ GeV}^2$ by BaBar Collaboration [4] showed very unexpected results: although at $Q^2 < 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ the data show good agreement with previous experiments and pQCD predicted behaviour, at larger virtualities transition formfactor continues to grow strongly exceeding the predicted asymptotics (1.1). This disagreement leads to the question of pQCD factorization validity. Recently, there were proposed several approaches to explain such unusual behaviour of $F_{\pi\gamma}(Q^2)$ [5–8], in particular, questioning pQCD factorization.

The aim of our work is to study the meson-photon transition formfactors for the case of virtual photon using the anomaly sum rule. This generalizes the usual application of anomaly which provides the boundary condition in the limit of two real photons only. Our (non-perturbative) QCD method does not imply the QCD factorization and is valid even if the QCD factorization is broken. Using axial anomaly in the dispersive approach we get the exact relations between possible corrections to lower states and continuum providing a possibility of relatively large corrections to the lower states.

2. Anomaly sum rule and quark-hadron duality

The anomaly sum rule can be derived using the dispersive approach to axial anomaly. Let us introduce notations and briefly remind the derivation of the anomaly sum rule (see [9]). The VVA triangle graph amplitude

$$T_{\alpha\mu\nu}(k, q) = \int d^4x d^4y e^{(ikx+iqy)} \langle 0 | T \{ J_\alpha^5(0) J_\mu(x) J_\nu(y) \} | 0 \rangle \quad (2.1)$$

contains axial current $J_\alpha^5 = (\bar{u}\gamma_5\gamma_\alpha u - \bar{d}\gamma_5\gamma_\alpha d)$ and two vector currents $J_\mu = ((2/3)\bar{u}\gamma_\mu u - (1/3)\bar{d}\gamma_\mu d)$; k, q are momenta of photons. This amplitude can be presented as a tensor decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\alpha\mu\nu}(k, q) = & F_1 \varepsilon_{\alpha\mu\nu\rho} k^\rho + F_2 \varepsilon_{\alpha\mu\nu\rho} q^\rho + F_3 q_\nu \varepsilon_{\alpha\mu\rho\sigma} k^\rho q^\sigma + F_4 q_\nu \varepsilon_{\alpha\mu\rho\sigma} k^\rho q^\sigma \\ & + F_5 k_\mu \varepsilon_{\alpha\nu\rho\sigma} k^\rho q^\sigma + F_6 q_\mu \varepsilon_{\alpha\nu\rho\sigma} k^\rho q^\sigma, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

where the coefficients $F_j = F_j(k^2, q^2, p^2; m^2)$, $p = k + q$, $j = 1, \dots, 6$ are the corresponding Lorentz invariant amplitudes. Writing the unsubtracted dispersion relations for the formfactors one gets the finite subtraction for axial current divergence resulting in the anomaly sum rule which for the kinematical configuration we are interested in ($k^2 = 0$, $q^2 \neq 0$) takes the form [9]:

$$\int_{4m^2}^{\infty} A_{3a}(t; q^2, m^2) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad A_{3a} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{Im}(F_3 - F_6). \quad (2.3)$$

This anomaly sum rule (ASR) relation holds for an arbitrary quark mass m and for any q^2 in the considered region. Another important property of the above relation is absence of any α_s corrections to the integral. Moreover, it is expected that it does not have any nonperturbative corrections too ('t Hooft's principle).

The pion transition formfactor $F_{\pi\gamma}$, which is defined from the matrix element

$$\int d^4x e^{ikx} \langle \pi^0(p) | T \{ J_\mu(x) J_\nu(0) \} | 0 \rangle = \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} k^\rho q^\sigma F_{\pi\gamma} \quad (2.4)$$

enters the tree-point correlation function $T_{\alpha\mu\nu}(k, q)$:

$$T_{\alpha\mu\nu}(k, q) = \frac{i\sqrt{2}f_\pi}{p^2 - m_\pi^2} p_\alpha k^\rho q^\sigma \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\pi\gamma} + (\text{higher states}), \quad \langle 0 | J_\alpha^5(0) | \pi^0(p) \rangle = i\sqrt{2}p_\alpha f_\pi. \quad (2.5)$$

Therefore, the pion and higher states contribute the function A_{3a} as follows:

$$A_{3a} = \sqrt{2}f_\pi \pi F_{\pi\gamma}(Q^2) \delta(s - m_\pi^2) + (\text{higher states}), \quad (2.6)$$

so from (1.1) the pion and other contributions to ASR (2.3) are

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi f_\pi^2}{Q^2} + (\text{higher states}). \quad (2.7)$$

We see, that at $Q^2 \neq 0$ anomaly sum rule (2.3) cannot be saturated by pion contribution only due to $1/Q^2$ behavior, so we need to consider higher states. The other contributions are provided by axial mesons, the lightest of which is the $a_1(1260)$ meson. In fact, the contribution of longitudinally polarized a_1 is given by the similar equation to (1.1) at large Q^2 . Actually, the same is true for all the higher axial mesons and mesons with higher spin. So, for the case $Q^2 \neq 0$ the anomaly relation (2.3) cannot be explained in terms of any finite number of mesons due to the fact that all transition formfactors are decreasing functions. That is why we conclude that only *infinite* number of higher states can saturate anomaly sum rule and therefore at $Q^2 \neq 0$ the *axial anomaly is a collective effect of meson spectrum* in contrast with the case of two real photons $Q^2 = 0$, where the anomaly sum rule is saturated by pion contribution only. Let us note that this conclusion does not depend on choice of meson distribution amplitudes.

According to the quark-hadron duality, in the model " π^0 +continuum", the spectral density A_{3a} can be written as:

$$A_{3a}(s, Q^2) = \sqrt{2}\pi f_\pi \delta(s - m_\pi^2) F_{\pi\gamma}(Q^2) + A_{3a}^{QCD} \theta(s - s_0), \quad (2.8)$$

where $A_{3a}^{QCD} \theta(s - s_0)$ is a continuum contribution with a threshold $s_0 = 0.7 \text{ GeV}^2$. One-loop perturbative theory calculation gives a simple result for A_{3a}^{QCD} : $A_{3a}^{QCD}(s, Q^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{Q^2}{(s + Q^2)^2}$. Using

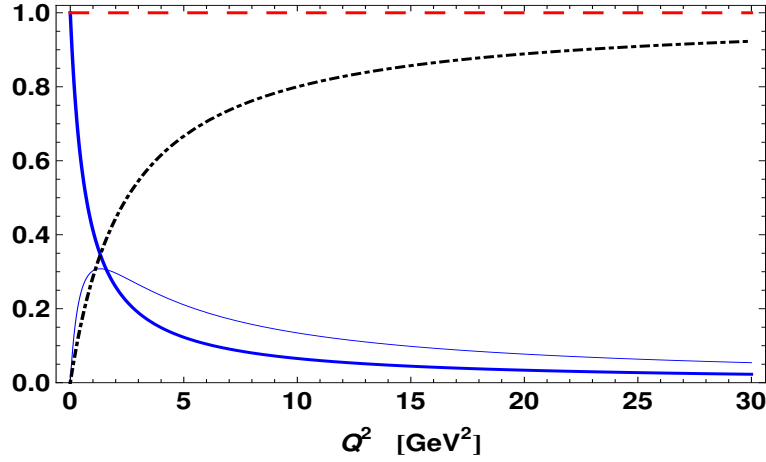


Figure 1: (Colour online). Relative contributions of π^0 (thick blue curve), a_1 (thin blue curve) mesons (intervals of duality are 0.7 GeV^2 and 1.8 GeV^2 respectively), and continuum (dot-dashed black curve) (continuum threshold is $s_1 = 2.5 \text{ GeV}^2$) to the anomaly sum rule (dashed red line).

ASR relation (2.3) one can easily obtain the expression for $F_{\pi\gamma}(Q^2)$, which coincides with the interpolation formula proposed by S. Brodsky and G. Lepage [3] ($s_0 = 4\pi^2 f_\pi^2$)

$$F_{\pi\gamma}(Q^2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\pi^2 f_\pi} \frac{s_0}{s_0 + Q^2}. \quad (2.9)$$

If we take into account the next contributing state (a_1 meson), the ASR can be written as follows:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} = \sqrt{2}\pi f_\pi F_{\pi\gamma}(Q^2) + I_{a_1} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{s_1}^{\infty} ds \frac{Q^2}{(s + Q^2)^2}, \quad (2.10)$$

so the a_1 contribution I_{a_1} can be estimated as (Eq. (2.9) is used):

$$I_{a_1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} Q^2 \frac{s_1 - s_0}{(s_1 + Q^2)(s_0 + Q^2)}. \quad (2.11)$$

The plot for contributions of pion, a_1 meson and continuum is shown in Fig.1. The figure illustrates the anomaly collective effect: indeed, the contribution of infinite number of higher resonances (continuum contribution) dominates starting from relatively small $Q^2 \simeq 1.5 \text{ GeV}^2$.

3. Interplay between corrections and experimental data

As we stressed above, anomaly sum rule is an exact relation, i.e. $\int_0^\infty A_{3a}(s; Q^2) ds$ does not acquire any corrections. Nevertheless, the continuum contribution $I_{cont} = \int_{s_i}^\infty A_{3a}(s; Q^2) ds$ may have perturbative as well as power corrections. Note that the two-loop corrections to the whole triangle graph were found to be zero [10] implying the zero corrections to all spectral densities. Therefore, the model of the corrections to continuum discussed below should rather correspond to some non-perturbative corrections. Let us first consider the contributions of local condensates. Naively, they should strongly decrease with Q^2 compensating the mass dimension of gluon (as quark one is suppressed even more) condensate. However the 't Hooft's principle requires (see [9],

Section 4) the rapid decrease of the corrections with Borel parameter M^2 (related to s) so that the power of Q^2 in the denominator may be not so large. In reality the actual calculations do not satisfy this property and the situation may be improved by the use of non-local condensates (see [9] and references therein). Another possibility is other non-perturbative contributions, like instanton-induced ones. So we assume the appearance of such corrections in what follows modelling the corrections to continuum. For the model “ π^0 +continuum”

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} = I_\pi + I_{cont}, \quad I_\pi^0 = \sqrt{2}\pi f_\pi F_{\pi\gamma}^0(Q^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{s_0}{s_0 + Q^2}, \quad I_{cont}^0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{Q^2}{s_0 + Q^2} \quad (3.1)$$

the ASR requires the relation between corrections: $\delta I_\pi = -\delta I_{cont}$. However, the relative correction to pion is enhanced as compared to the relative correction to continuum by factor Q^2/s_0 :

$$R_\pi = \delta I_\pi / I_\pi^0 = (\delta I_{cont} / I_{cont}^0) \frac{Q^2}{s_0}. \quad (3.2)$$

which leads to the situation, where the leading power correction to continuum preserving its asymptotics results in a substantial (of the order of the main term I_π^0) contribution to the pion state changing the pion formfactor asymptotics at large Q^2 . Supposing the correction to continuum to be $\delta I_{cont} = -cs_0 \frac{\ln(Q^2/s_0)+b}{Q^2}$, we can fit the parameters b, c using data of BaBar collaboration for $F_{\pi\gamma}$: $b = -2.74$, $c = 0.045$.

Estimating the relation between the corrections to continuum and to η meson in the same way, we find that the enhancement is more than 3 times smaller than the one for π^0 (cf. V. Druzhinin, these Proceedings):

$$R_\eta = \delta I_\eta / I_\eta^0 \simeq (\delta I_{cont} / I_{cont}^0) \frac{Q^2}{s_0^\eta} = s_0^\pi / s_0^\eta \simeq 0.36 R_\pi, \quad s_0^\pi = 0.7 \text{ GeV}^2, \quad s_0^\eta = 2.5 \text{ GeV}^2. \quad (3.3)$$

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